BAILY TIMES DISPATCH Is sold

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is said at 8 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is seld at 8 cents a copy.

DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH by mall—
80 cents a month, \$5.00 a year, \$2.50 for six months, \$1.50 for three months.

SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH by mall, \$2.00 a year.

\$2.00 a year. The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, In-cluding Sunday, by Carrier, 15 cents per The SUNDAY TIMES DISPATCH, by ler, 5 cents per week.

\$1.00 year.
All Unsigned Communications will be rejected. Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps. Uptown Office at T. A. MILLER'S, No. 519 East Broad Street.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1903.

THE CONSTITUTION ON RAIL-ROAD CHARTERS.

Section 166 of the Constitution, which deals with railroads, when read in the light of the debates which preceded its adoption appears to have a very different motive and object from those that would be gathered upon reading the chapter on railroads in House bill 102. It was obviously the intention of the majority of the Committee; on Corporations to make railroad building as free as possible in Virginia, and it was stated in the debate that in the opinion of the majority of the committee, which opinion was afterwards adopted by the whole convention, it was for the good of Virkinia to offer every inducement and to remove every impediment that would prevent capitalists from building railroads whenever and wherever they chose, In the agreement that followed this proposal Mr. Thom contended that it was yery unwise for the Constitutional Convention to adopt the right to parallel ratiroads as a fundamental principle, and to say that there would never come a time in the history of Virginia when this principle would not be in interest of the people. Continuing his argument, Mr. Thom said that in England and Europe, as the result of long experience, the prinpiple had been adopted which required it to be shown to the proper tribunal that the railroads then in existence were not able to properly serve the public before the right to build another parallel br competing line would be granted. This point was fully and powerfully elaborated by Mr. Thom; and yet the convention adopted the corporation report in this respect as offered by Mr. Braxton in the - tellowing language:

"The exclusive right to build or operate railroads parallel to its own, or any other line of railroad, shall not be granted to any company; but every railroad com-pany shall have the right, subject to such reasonable regulations as may be prescribed by law, to parallel, intersect, connect with or cross, with its roadway, any other railroad or railroads; but no railroad company shall build or operato any line of railroad not specified in its charter, or in some amentment thereof."

In arguing for this adoption Mr. Braxton said that Virginia to-day offered a very different field for railroad operations from England; that England was old Jeveloped and settled, while Virginia's ast growing agricultural and mineral resources, despite our recent advances, were by no means developed, and that it was undoubtedly for the best interest of the public to allow capitalists to con-itruct new railroads to new lumber and soal territory at will, without regard to the wishes of those railroads lought to keep that territory tributary.

It will be noticed that section 166 has

the following language: "But no railroad company shall build or operate any line of railroad not specified in its charter, some amendment thereof." These words were adopted also after exhaustive lebate in which it was sought to strike hese words out. Mr. Robertson, who ofered the motion to strike out the above rds, argued that the object of this pro-Islon was to "tie the hands of the Legslature by providing that whenever a ompany is organized hereafter whose object it is to parallel any of the lines of railroads we have in the State, the Legislature, or whoever grants these charters, will be absolutely prevented from refusing to grant a charter of that kind." It was also argued by Mr. Thom that to require a railroad to build only between such points as were specified in its charter was tantamount to requiring a railroad to be omniscient in the matter of foreseeing all of its possible needs for branch lines and to that extent it was restricting the right of future railroad companies in Virginia to build branch lines in ways not required of existing railroads. To this end Mr. Thom sought have the section made so as to read: "But no such company shall build or operate any main line not specified in its charter." Upon arguing it, however, the convention voted down the amendment, and adopted the motion as originally offered. It was said by Mr. Braxton during his argument that "all the railroad has to do when it gets its charter, if it has in mind any branch lines, is to specify them ad infinitum, and if it does not have them in mind, whenever it does want to build a branch line it can obtain an amendment thereof to build such line without the expenditure of more than two hours' time, without the slighest danger of impossibility in getting it, at a cost of possibly \$5; and that is done in order that the State can keep a record of where the lines are that are to be built, so that you cannot charter a road to run from Bristol to Abingdon, and undertake under that to build a road on the Peninsula, or in the eastern part, of the State."

We think in view of these debates, and of the final course pursued by the conwention, it is not without interest to obaragraph 2, of House bill 102 does not grant the right to any persons to build a railroad as a natural right upon complying with the charter nothing with reference to them that is

requirements, but requires every railroad corporation to get a certificate public convenience or necessity from the Corporation Commission before granting the right to build. This appears practically to nutlify the idea of the framers of section 166 as shown by the debates, Of course, there must be reasonable restrictions thrown around the exercise of the right of eminent domain, but if it was the intention of the Constitutional Convention to give to Vrginia a free railroad law as a part of its Constitution, here would appear to be a variance between that intention and the method adopted for carrying it out as shown in House bill 109.

Furthermore, as we have shown above there was a lengthy debate over the not specified in its charter, and the convention adopted the phraseology that no railroad should build or operate any line or railroad not specified in its charter or of the chapter on railroads in House bill 102 provides that any railroad may build any number of branch lines not to exceed twenty miles in length on the vote of its Board of Directors, and not to exceed fifty miles in length by resolutions of

It is not our province or our desire to attempt to take upon ourselves so important and delicate a matter as framing the bill under which the corporations of Virginia must operate, but we do desire o call to the attention of the Legislature for their information such discrepancies or departures from the spirit and letter of the Constitution as we have noticed in this bill, which is framed to make the

HOUDON'S WASHINGTON.

The hand of the spoiler has been laid upon Houdon's marble statue of Washington, which stands in the rotundal of plow which lies at his feet has been

Whether this marring of that great for souvenirs, or was the work of some not get known, and may never be, but the perpetrator of the outrage deserves to be severely punished, if caught, though the damage done by him is not irreparable.

Thirty-odd years ago this statue suffered mutilation by reason of suffered mutilation by reason of a bullet. Two Richmond editors got into a difficulty at Capitol, and one of them fired at the other, with the result of shooting off the tassel on Washington's sword belt. That injury, we think, was repaired. Later on was supposed that the foundation on which the statue rested was sinking, and the statue had to be taken down while a new foundation was laid for it.

One of the hands of the Henry Clay statue, standing under a canopy Square, was broken by a stone thrown by a boy, and had to be wholly ampu tated, and a new hand of marble was made and put into its place.

In permitting Hubert to make copies of Houdon's statue, the General Assembly, in its action forty-odd years ago, was influenced by fear that, the original of that precious work might be destroyed by fire or otherwise-an apprehension not ill

The statue deserves to be better pro tected from harm than it now is. The wonder is that it, has suffered so little sarm, exposed as it is to many dangers. When the Capitol is remodeled provis ion should be made for caring for it per manently. Security for the statue will b needed whilst the work of repairing the building is going on For i then to remain exposed where it is would be to subject it to certain injury, if not

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONPO-RATIONS. 199 C

In the news columns of The Sunday Times-Dispatch there appeared an article referring to the interest that was being shown in House bill 102, which is intended to mark out the duties of the Corporation Commission so far as the and to provide for the formalities regullie corporations. We have thought it of convention on these topics, and we have said: herefore examined the stonographic reports of the proceedings of the Consti tutional Convention to gather, if possible, the ideas of the framers of the provisions which the Legislature is now seeking to

make effective. attained by the creation of the Corporation Commission and the methods by which those objects were to be carried out, on Tuesday, February 4, 1902 (see Richmond Dispatch, February 6, 1902, 6 page, columns 5, 6 and 7), Mr. Braxton said in part that it was the opinion o the Committee on Corporations that the law affecting the creation and contro of corporations should not be regarded as an excresence tacked on to the general legislation of the State, but should have a department and a scheme of its own Continuing, Mr. Braxton said: "We found that the General Assembly wa taking up a great deal of its time, twothirds of it, in granting or refusing applications for special charters. We found monwealth were grinding out charters day by day without any uniformly of ac tion, and without any regularity, with hobody keeping track of them. We found the Secretary of the State charged with being the custodian of those charters We found the Auditor charged with colcompanies. We found the Board of Pub tic Works charged with assessing proper ty of certain other kinds of corners tions. We found the Rallroad Compile-sioner charged with looking after atil nother kind of corporations. Six depart ments of the government were looking after the corporate interests in this various capacities. We thought that the est and wisest thing to do without changing those functions was simply collect them together and put them under one department charged with the exclusive duty of looking after corporate interests. • • • • • With respect to private corporations, this commission

purely ministerial. It practically does

not already done by somebady else.

• • • • • • • When the charter is issued, it will be filed at one place, and all the reports that the Legislature may specify will be made to that place." The sole function put upon the Cor-poration Commission, which was not re-

quired previously, was, as Mr. Braxton pointed out, the duty of seeing that the legislative enautments were compiled with Under the system of granting charters to cornerations existing at the chinery in use to compel corporations to regions and the name of the person upon make such other reports as might be required of them by the Legislature, Whereas, it was the intention of the ramers of the Corporation Commission to oreste and put into operation machine ry which would collect and keep all such

information. It was not made the duty of the Corporation Commission to prescribe any reports or to prescribe any duties for private corporations, but simply to when those duties were prescribed by the General Assembly, that the private corporations carried them out in letter and tended to have any powers or the right to do anything more than to administer the identical functions that are to-day administered by other departments of the government, and in addition to that to have the right and power to compel the corporations to make such reports as are equired of them by the General Assembly, and yet it appears doubtful whethor the idea of House bill 102, when car ried out togically, will not leave the creation and control of corporations in much that which was in use when the Consti tutional Convention undertook to remedy t by the creation of the Corporation Com-

THE IRISH LAND SETTLEMENT Probably the most far-reaching and extraordinary feat of statesmanship in the internal administration of any coun try in modern times is the plan which the Conservative party of England pro-poses for finally and radically settling the trouble between the Irish people and their landlords.

From the time the Irish were conquered n the reign of Elizabeth and finally by Cromwell, Ireland has been unhappy, oppressed and naturally rebellious. Force bill after force bill has been enacted to compel tenants to pay rents, and they have been as futile in Ireland as the force bills of the Republican party have been to reconcile the Southern people to negro rule.

Mr. Gladstone secured the enactment of ameliorating measures which helped to fix rents at reasonable rates, and als provided in some degree for the acquisition of land by Irish tenants. But these measures, though they tended to quiet the country, did not meet the requirements of the case. The Irish still agitated and defled, and as long as the English landlord depended upon the English government for the collection of his rent the principle of Home Rule was an impossibility except with the utter aban-donment of the landlord and a complete sacrifice of his interests. This no government in England dared to do, and o course all talk of Home Rule was resolutely opposed by those who had land interests in Ireland and those who sympathized with them throughout the United Kingdom.

But recently the Irish question has peen put in an entirely new shape by a proposition which has been for some ime considered, and has finally taken the form of a bill before Parliament providing for a complete sale of all the landlords' property to the tenants. The harassed and almost ruined landlord has for the most part been willing to sell for some time, but the price which the tenant was willing to pay was so much less than the judicial rental value that no terms could be agreed upon. It was to bridge this gulf between the landlord and the tenant that Mr. Balfour and his secretary, Mr. Wyndham, are proposing that the British government itself shall furnish the sum necessary to enable the two contracting parties, the landlord and the tenant, to meet. In a recent article, the London Spectator

"To the majority of Irish landlords, another name for ruin; or, at any rate, for a reduction of income such as most men will resist to the uttermost. In other words, the tenants would not consent to buy at the price at which the landlords would sell. But though neither would agree to, or perhaps could afford to agree to, the other's price, the gap between them was not very big. Mr. Morley put the matter very clearly in his The rent of the land which has to be dealt with amounts to \$20,000,000 a year, calculating it at the latest tudicial reductions. Now the landfords as a whole say that they cannot sell unless they can obtain a cap!tal sum which, if invested at 8 per cent will produce \$20,000,000 a year, less ten per cent, which they now spend on colare not willing to buy unless they can get a reduction of from 15 to 20 cent, on this sum. That is, they say that they can only pay \$16,000,000 a year taking 20 per cent, as the reduction required. This means that there is difference of \$4,000,000 a year, at the highest computation, between the terms on which the landlords say they can af ford to sell and those on which the tenants say they can afford to buy. The new proposal—the proposal which was spoken well of so universally on Weilnesday-is that the British Treasury should step in and fill the gap, i. e., pay the difference of \$4,000,000 or it may be a consid the largest, not the smallest, calculation of the burden. Again, it must be noted that this sum could not in any circumstances all be required at once, as the working out of a universal purchase scheme would be sure to take time, 34 Morley, indeed, spoke of the immediate

The plan for carrying out this arrange ment between the landlord and the ten-ant is set forth in Mr. Wyndham's bill,

burden an only likely to be \$200,000 a

tion of the representatives of both sides to the controversy. Wany details will no doubt have to be worked out, but the great principle is laid down Government will pay the difference be-tween the demands of the landlord and the amount the tenant is willing to concede. The tenantry of Ireland will become proprietors. They will have then reasons for thrift and industry which only ownership can give. They will naturally want to pass the laws which will control their own property. This will mean Home Rule, which when the Wyndham plan of purchase is carried out cannot be objected to by any Irish landlord for the reasons that have hitherto con-

The whole scheme is a masterful conception and the English both in their present treatment of the Irish as well as their recent course towards the Boors have set an example which the Northern States would have done well to have imitated in their course towards the Bouth

at the end of the late war. It is not to be doubted that the ancession of the Liberal Unionists, such men as Chamberlin and the Marquis of Hatrington, now Duke of Devonshire, and others who split with Mr. Gladstone and their party upon the Home Rule bill had much influence in this enlightened and liberal policy of the Conservative govenrment towards the Irish question.

A BALMY MARCH.

While March was a little chilly at the temperature. The New York Herald the history of the local branch of the ture being ten degrees higher than the normal. According to the official records the mean temperature for March for thirty-two years has been thirty-seven degrees, whereas the average of daily mean temperature during the first twenty-nine days of March was 47.7 de Yet the warmth was so evenly distributed that the month's highes temperature reading was four degrees below the record. On March 12, 1890, mercury mounted to seventy-one degrees, whereas the highest of this month was sixty-seven degrees on March 14th, Dur ing the last month there were only three days of freezing weather in New York, the lowest reading being twenty-eight

degrees on the morning of March 2d. In this section the weather was balmy until the last few days, and it is rarely that the season has been so far advanced Nearly all the fruit trees are in bloom and the leaves are sprouting. most remarkable season, and we shall be fortunate indeed if the fruit escapes vithout injury by frost.

The primary elections in Baltimore are legalized, and Republicans, and Demo crats both vote at the same time and place—there being a separate ballot-box for the votes of each party. There is bu one set of judges at each precinct, and they are composed in part of Democrats and in part of Republicans, and they must act together in canvassing the ballots and making the returns. In the pending primary the ballots in the Republican box will be counted first; ther those in the other box will be counted. The polls close at 5 P. M.

We presume that the city governmen pays the expenses of these legalized primaries.

General W. H. Jackson, who died at Belle Meade, near Nashville, on Monday, was the son of Virginia parents, though he was born in Tennessee. He was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in 1857, and went into the Confederate service from Tennessee, and was in command of Forrest's old division when the war closed, and was known as "Red Jackson." He married a daughter of General W. G. Harding the founder of the Belle Meade stock farm, and thus became the manager of that property twenty-five years ago, where he achieved remarkable success Last fall he sold out the best of the stock and it was bought in by his so and daughter, who owned the land Though once wealthy, he had been in

Governor Montague, of Virginia, votoed the bill passed by the Virginia Legislature providing for a statue of General Robert E. Lee in Statuary Hall, in the Capitol at Washington, as Virginia's contribution to the great men who adorn that historic place, upon the ground that it was "uniecessary, unwise and inexpedient," but the Legislature passed the bill over the Governor's voto.—Greensboro Record. The Governor did not veto the bill, and the Legislature did not pass i

over a veto. The Governor did not sign the bill, and it became a law without bie signature. Mr. Hanna and the New England strik

ers are not of one mind. They are striking, while he declares that strikes are out of date. This is Arbor Day in Virginia, but it

is not a legal holiday, and so, if you have any paper due at the bank, 'twere better that you were on hand. Williamsburg, the ancient capital, agitated over a curfew law that some of

having their lives made miserable. The mountain lions should now be hap-The President announces does not expect to fire a shot while he is

Vermont reports a shortage of sap, and n consequence maple sugar will rule high

J. P. Morgan was careful to issue his bullish manifesto yesterday. Dated to day, it might have been misconstrued, It is not a bad idea to do the gardening

n April that was neglected in March. orulsers did you bet your money on?

about the things you find to-day. If you have no trees of your own to plant, help your neighbor plant his. Plant trees to-morrow, if you have any Half Hour With

Virginia Editors.

following conclusions: "It looks as if Mr. Cleveland were the real thing in New York. They can't have a banquet up there without him Mr. Cloveland is good at banquets, but better at tife small spreads of a fishing trip."

"While the lookout lasts in Lowell, Bouthern cotton mills go right along making money. Southern mills and workers have not acquired the strike and lockout habit." The Newport News Press is not dis-

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot saval

pouraged. It says! "The friends of the Jamestown Expo-sition appropriation bill throughout the State seem to be thoroughly aroused in reference to the matter, and the outlook now is more encouraging than at any time since the initial setback received at the hands of the House of Delegates some

The Newport News Times-Herald says The Newport News Times-Herald says:

"Naturally the public has expected the Sonate to take some official notice of the assault, and at least expected that Judge Mann would apologise to the Senate for his conduct, but as far as we have observed nothing has come of the matter, and the Senate has serenely let the incident pass as if a little scrap now and then was to be expected from the force and eloquence of its enlivening debates."

Personal and General.

Frederick C. Howe, of Cleveland, has declined a position in the Porto Rico Cabinet tendered to him by Governor Hunt. He is believed to be the only Ohio man who ever declined an office.

William N. Byers, a Colorado ploneer and founder of the "Rocky Mountain News," the first daily newspaper publish-ed in Denver, died last week.

Pennsylvania's oldest woman Mary Mckittrick, of Uniontown, who celebrated her one hundred and fifth birthday on St. Patrick's day. She was born in ireland in 1788, and is now in the

Dr. C. W. Jackson, professor of anatomy in Missouri University, will sail to-day for Europe, where he will spend a year studying in Leipsic and Berlin.

best of health.

The name "Roosevelt," the letters of which will be formed by thousands of school children waving flags, has been decided on as a feature of the greeting of the President when he visits Des Moines, Id., on April 26.

The Greensboro Record says:

The Greensboro Record says:

"Senator Pritchard is, of course, provided for, As a justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia he will receive \$8,000 a year and the position is for life. It pays to swear allegiance to free silver, then go back on it. In politics there is nothing like being regular," no matter what sacrifice of principle is involved."

The Greenville Reflector speaks its

"What would happen to a Northen 'orator' who mounted a Southern platform and proclaimed the men who followed the South's great captain 'bundless' and captain 'b

The Raleigh News-Observer blushes

somewnat. It says:

"Four divorces were granted in Buncombe Superior Court in one day this
week—and it wasn't a good day for the
divorce mill either. South Dakota's lax
divorce laws can no longer be denounced
by North Carolinians. Our own legislators have let down the bars until our
divorce courts are a disgrace to our
civilization."

The Reidsville Review gives a reason for advocating good roads. It says:

for advocating good roads, it says:
"With good roads, the farmer can
store his crops in his own barns and
haul to the railroad station whenever
he chooses to sell, taking advantage of
market prices, which, under such conditions, are always better, save interest and storage and came out at the end of the year with a profit that will more than pay his share of the cost of per-manent road building instead of charging up lesses on his ledger."

A FEW FOREIGN FACTS,

Only two members of the English Commons entered Parliament over forty years ago—Sir James Ferguson and Sir Francis Powell.

The late Dr. Alvord, principal of the Loretto school at Musselburg, Scotland, made a specialty of "hardening" his pupils by outdoor exercise. Ho did not believe in golf, which he called "a self-ish game," but encouraged foot-ball as developing team spirit. His pupils wont bareheaded, summer and winter, and never wore overcoats. The school furnished many of the crack athletes of Oxford and Cambridge.

Ludwig Falks, the lyric poet, to whom Ludwig Talke, the lyric poet, in whom the Hamburg Sonate has voted an annual nension of \$750 to enable him to devote himself to his literary tasks, has been a music teacher in that city for twenty-live years. Once before the Senate helped a struggling author. Otto Ernst, while teaching in a public school in Hamburg, received six months' leave of absence to enable him to devote his time to his dramatic work.

dramatio work.

Countess Waldersee, formerly Miss Lee, of New York, who will visit this country with her distinguished husband next month, for many years has been thoroughly Gorman. She has not been in America since before her marriags. The Countess is one of the most brilliant women in Europe, and at one time was credited with being among the most amhitious. During the host years of Bismarck's tenure of office she was more or less openly identified with every movement intended to weaken his hold on royal favor. When the iron changelior fell from power Count von Waldersee was regarded as his assured successor, but the Emperor selected General von Caprivi.

Help Needed by Worthy Family.

Help Needed by Worthy Family.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr.
C. C. Mitchell, of Bedford county, Va.,
in which Mr. Mitchell tells of the extraordinary misfortune under which his five
children are laboring. All of these children, the oldest of whom is seventeen,
are suffering from Frederick's disease,
and are thereby rendered unable to eithor
talk or sit up. They are entirely helpless and have to be fed like infants. It
seems that the children have been sont
to Johns Hopkins University and pronounced incurable. Both Mr. and Mrs.
Mitchell bear an excellent reputation,
and are struggling hard to care for their April 1st, All-Fools' Day, Be careful and are struggling hard to care for their children. The Times-Dispatch would be glad to receive and forward any sums which the charitably disposed may see fit

Resul s Count

Remington TYPEWRITERS

do not depend on catchy talking points. They owe their supremacy solely to results; the amount and quality of the work they do and the ease and speed with which they do it. Remington Typewriter Company.

706 East Main Street, Richmond.



Harry Tucker. DAILY CALENDAR-APRIL 1901—Pure food inspector appoint

1 Mar. 8

1977-Washington ple is now good Ding-dong Of the hokey-pokey Also, the appeal

For five cents
From six small urchins.
Therefore, we call upon
Somebody to be a
Pure food inspector. With John Bliley And Willie Morrisett; Any emergency.

A big lot has, likewise,

Been engaged from

Charlie Richardson

In pretty River View. No flowers. With Charlie Rex in front of the house, and Tom Leath's Beauty Show on the stuge, we can't see how the people can

We can't resist. We can't resist.

Not because of Charlle, but because of the "Uncle Sam Girl," whose merry eyes and sperkling feet have already set us aftre with admiration.

No more will we have to kill time in Murphy's lobby, looking at the girls pass by through the window, and talking to little Johnnie Murphy about a certain trip to Allantic City.

tain trip to Atlantic City.

No more will we have to drop into Lee
Latham's for a social game of domi-

Latham's for a social game of dominoes with Bob French, or a line of gossip at Mrs. Nichols'.

For now we can bathe in the light and sunshine that comes from the kick of her dainty feet, and the bewitching smile from her little mouth.

'We would fain love to hear a few words drop from between those lins.

words drop from between those lips, even about the ever changing weather, or the latest styles from New York.

or the latest styles from New York.
Our name is on her list. Anything
that's ours is hers.
We don't know the color of her eyes
yet, but as soon as Charlle Rex, or even
Corbin Shelld, introduces us to her we
shall lear.

Coroni Small, introduces us shall learn. Eyes don't cut and flugure in Up to this hour brown has strong point. It is the whole charm of he beautiful

it is the whole charm of ne presence that has taken po her, and as soon as we learn we shall carve it upon the h in Capitol Square.

We hereby enter a kick.
When we got on a street ca
to go where we want to go, w
ing to do a song and dance w
ductor, to the anusement of t
If we want to go to Churc
back to the aristocratic Wa
transfers, we want to do it, w
hesitation on the part of the Why shouldn't we get on

Street car at Main and ride to Main, and got a transfer and then one at Broad and back up Broad, and another Laurel, and back to Main? If we wanted to. That's what we want som

to tell

A Plea for the Jamestown E Editor of The Times-Dispatch Sir.—Virginia is now very estrosted in the promotion and termination of the Jamestown nary Exposition, a matter that whole State, the United even the world, when the great have accrued are to be considered in the affairs of namen, which, if taken at the on to success and to fortunginia is to be advertised to their goods, her natural resminos and minerals and her mat be presented in an attractive A Plea for the Jamestown sition her goods, her natural resumines and minerals and her make presented in an attractive to both catch and hold the atthe observer; if that observer in the observer; if that observer in the observer is that observer in the observer is the observer in the ob

around?
To the Jamestown Expositic will invite her sons who have will invite her sons who have "far from home" to come back pligrims to spend, if not their father sufficient in the loving and the loved on world Virginia will show her is to-day-her wealth in soil at forest and factory, in transpolities and markets, in climate surpassed advantages of loc ginia will show to the world soil can be grown any production. soil can be grown any pr

her great variety of minerals, wool, greases, trucks, vegetables, fruits, tobac pesnuts. These exhibits will show why lightle is to-day, and the opportunition that invite the home-seeker, the investore the miner—where mountains of coal and ore and forest are waiting development. The man from the mountains may we feel proud at the exhibit that his section can and will make; where in the whol nation is there more mineral and lumbe wealth? The man from the Southwest the Piedment and other sections can point with pride to the product of his lands, in finer grains or stock in the world, The man from the sea knows that Virginistands prominent and pre-eminent in her oyster, trucking and peanut industries. Thus, with interests all blended a one, we will stand united, as against the world. Will Virginians at this suprem moment halt or waver? Never in the history of the nation has she failed when the cry came, "to arms!" Shall we nother revere the history and traditions Virginia's greatness, and with a tend affection and an earnest desire determine the history of this continuity will the men who sit in jument over the finances of the Sallow, her, the maker of men, who always marched in the front rank of procession of the ages, to be behing this most opportune time in her hist "Virginia cannot afford to sit idly ar her memories, leaning on her breseat the sealer when the memories, leaning on her breseat the sealer when the memories, leaning on her breseat while the world rushes by he her memories, leaning on ther spear, while the world rushes by On Saturday, December 20, 1696, small vessels—the Sarah Constant.

hundred tons burden, commanded Admiral Christopher Newport, 4 Admiral Christopher Newport, 4 s famed in the wars with Spain; the C speed, of forty tons, Captain Goss vice-admiral, and the Discovery, of t ty tons, Captain Ratcliffe-sailed London, with one hundred and souls, adventurers and mariners, ceeding by way of the West Indies, voyagers passed within the Vin Capes on April 28, 1007. Here they chored, and, landing at Cape II e Capes on April 28, 1907. Here they chored, and, landing at Cape He they set up a cross on April 20th, afterwards, proceeding up the reame to the place selected for their ing place, and here, then, on May. 1007 (new style, May 24th), was the ginning of the settlement of Jamest It was an utterance of the wise sciences the first invention is of consequence than all the improves afterwards," so "in kingdoms the foundation or plantation is of more foundation or plantation is of more adjustly and merit than all that foll eth." 'Jameslown,' says one of V ginia's writers, "has all the glory being the first permanent English tlement in America, and, as such at the oracle of the Republic of the Un States." Had the expedition sent from London in 1806 falled of a per nent footing on these shores, the opp tunity of establishing here an Am Saxon colony might have passed an ever to return. The Spanlards, claimed all North America, might by establishing settlements of their prevented any further attempt or part of the English. The Sarah stant, the Goodspeed and the Disc are invested with tenfold more int than the proudest ironciad squadron sails the seas to-day. Here were first trial by jury, the first Er

than the proudest ironcina squarron sails the sens to-day. Here were first trial by jury, the first Enchurch, the first English marriage first birth of an English child in ginia, and the first legislative asse in America."

"Here," in the eloquent language of ot Virginia's sons, "the old world met the new. Here the first white first met the red for settlement civilization. Here the white man wielded the axe to cut the first treating the first log cabin. Here the first cabin was built for the first vil Here the first vill Here the first villero the first villero the first villero the first villero to the first train of our empire States. Here was foundation of a nation of freemen, whas stretched its dominion and its lions across the continent to the shof another ocean. Go to the Pacific to measure the progression and potents.

to measure the progression and prof a great people."

In the Capitol grounds of Virg stands a figure of Jefferson in monutal bronze, the man who wrote the claration of Independence in 1776, with the Declaration of Independence nation was born. Will not the succe cefebration of the Jamestown settle be an honor to Washington, Jefferson the host of others who lived and lai

the host of others who lived and last for the advancement and the uple of the mother of States.

Men of Virginia, and the ladies, God bless 'om, do you desire to see State and her resources worthily isented? If so, now is the time o tide. Take it at the flood and let it us on to fortune and to a grand centenary. How much are you inter in making the world acquainted the wonderful resources of this gran Commonwealth? If interested, and Virginian is not, then use your infer Virginian is not, then use your inf to push forward the work in hand successful completion, so that it shine forth with such imperishable as to dim all others.

Respectfully submitted.
PROGI

Norfolk, Va., March 30.

Remarks About Richmond Newport News Press; That Richmo Councilman who was poisoned by esticream puffs has been comforted during liness by more newspaper put than ever before came his way.

Buena Vista Advocate: The city Richmond having been swamped everything else conceivable, was on Saturday very bodly swamped by a burst. She certainly has a hard

Norfolk County Democrati Rich ers are now claiming that the ness of Richmond's water was by the recent washing of Arcounty's dirty linen.

SINCE THE WAR

NOW OVER 40 YEARS - AND LIKE Rheumatism AND ITS BLOOD RE At druggists, 15c, Bottle, Postal bring. Wa. H. Mulaus . University Place. New